A Great Fraud. Let it be remembered by the people of Virginia that the demagogue Masser, who cacy of another readjustment of the State debt has been for six, years a memberiof the Legislature, and that during the whole of that time, though a blatant-mouthed politician, as he now is, has never "readjusted? one dollar of the public debt, or one cent of the interest thereou. During the whole of those six years of legislation he never seems to have discovered or to have been terest should be paid thereon by the people. Though boastingly claimed by his friends ed and sagacious statesman, he has never one constructed by any one else. It is true he voted for the BARBOUR bill, but that was not a bill of reconstruction, even had it been signed by the Governor, nor was it claimed as such either by the bill itself or its advocates and supporters, the fifth and last section of the bill declaring its purpose only to be a temporary expedient to "gelieve the present financial embarrassment of the creditors, if practicable." Everybody knows that even had Governor Holliday signed and given validity to the BARBOUR bill, the creditors would never have accepted one of its provisions any more than they did those of the Bocock-Fowler bill, for which Massey did not vote.

And yet Massey, who has been piddling and fumbling for six years in the Legislature about adjusting the State debt, and utierly falled to adjust a dollar of principal or interest, has now the impudence to become a candidate for another four years' election in his district. Is it possible that the intelligent people of Albemarle and Greene will disgrace themselves and their State by returning such a worthless legislator and impudent demagogue to the Legislature again? Can honest Readjusters in his district, if there be any, trust a man four years longer who has been a dead failure for the six years last past? If he could readjust nothing then, what honest promise can he make of readjusting anything now? Away with such a fraud!

Good News from the Capitol. The following note from the Second Auditor explains itself. The funding is going on "beautifully," and Virginia will save annually thirty dollars on every thousanddollar bond thus funded. The yearly saving on the millions already funded will be almost two hundred thousand dollars. Two hundred thousand dollars to turn over to the public schools. Where is Mahone?

SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE, September 19, 1879. Editors of Dispatch: In reply to your question as to the progress we have made in funding the public debt. I have to any .\$5,819,100 00 289,700 00 383,000 00

\$6,491,800,00

And there is in the Treasurer's office

ready to fund when the engravers send the bonds from New York.... 724,484 00 

which is an excess of No. 1 over No. 2 of \$3,315,137. We have reason to know that the amount funded by the 1st of October will exceed in new bonds \$8,000,000. Very respectfully,

ASA ROGERS, Second Auditor.

Charles City. On the 18th September (Thursday) there was a discussion in Charles City between ex-Senator A. A. PHLEGAR and V. VAIDEN. Mr. PHLEGAR scattered to the winds the " riff-raff" of stale jokes, wild declarations, and reckless nonsense of the agitating canvasser, and there was no impression left behind it. Charles City, one of the most respectable of our old counties, that has been so celebrated for its admirable society and famous public men, is pretty well redeemed, and we may hope most earnestly that Judge LACY will not be returned to the Legislature next winter, nor until he learns how to espouse and maintain the principles of statesmanship and public devotion. VAIDEN, in a curl of extravagance and

nonsense, declared that he would prefer to live for twenty-six years under the old funding bill at 6 per cent. interest on the public debt to seeing the McCulloca bill at 3 per cent. interest enforced. He furthermore declared that rather than the McCul. LOCH bill should be enforced he would that there should not be another Legislature in the State of Virginia for forty years. That is, he would prefer anarchy and general wreck to the enforcement of that debt-settlement bill which would rapidly pay off the public debt and bring to the people of Virginia peace, order, thrift, and entire harmony and happiness.

A declaration such as this from a prominent agitating canvasser shows what a degree of vindictiveness is inspired and nourished in the minds of the vicious and reckless party in the servile employment of WILLIAM MAHONE: a party that would plunge the State into utter ruin rather than MAHONE nue, or he assisted them while should be defeated.

[From the Richmond Whig, October 7, 1878.] BUCKINGHAM, October 2. To the Editor of the Whig:

I think Patteson will make a good run, an I I hope tie will win. I don't know of more than thirty men in this county for Tucker. We intend to give Patteson 1,400 m jority here.

The vote of Buckingham was Tucker

[From the Richmond Whig, October 7, 1878.] CRESTERFIELD, October 3, 1878. To the Editor of the Whig:

You may put this county down for a big majority for Newman. Your gold-bugs in Richmond cannot manage the Yellow Jack-The vote of Chesterfield was Johnston

616, NEWMAN 615. NEWMAN'S "big majority" turned out to be "ever the left."

WASHINGTON COUNTY. It is pretty well settled that JOHN BUCHANNON, of Abingdon, will be a candidate from Washington county on the Debt-Pavers' ticket for the Legis-

would have preferred the peace and retires Virginian says in closing, its account: ment of heme to the excitement of public service; but Major Spassand preferred his of the peace and happiness of his Commonwealth, to the display of public devotion and the rescue of Virginia from peril and distress; and it became worse then folly-it became a crime-to give way to one who was conspiring with maye believed it had we not been a witness the public enemy to diffuse discord and to the proceedings of Monday." misery over the State. Colonel EDMUNDSON honest enough to announce what the whole acted like a true Virginian, and delared amount of the public debt is, or what in himself a candidate for the Senate and a volunteer to fight for Virginia and to do what he could to defend her against the and his own insolent conceit to be a talent- worst enquies that have been arrayed against her since the foundation of the To the Edilor of the Richmond Whig : yet displayed sense enough to construct a Commonwealth, Brief speeches were made bill of readjustment himself, or to vote for at the last Roaneke court by colonel En-MUNDSON and also by Major Spessard, The Major whined about what he complained to be the unkindness exhibited by the Colonel towards him. We thought the tone of the Major showed that he was hardly worthy of the courtesy that had been displayed towards him; but when he dived into the madness of communism, declaring that this was a war between the rich and State," and to "secure an adjustment of the poor, we at once concluded that the the public debt, with the consent of the kind feeling and courtesy shown to Major Spessard had been altogether misplaced. 11 Major Specsard is beaten, it will be altogether just. We have no fear of any unto-

ward event. We extract the following paragraph from the Salem. Conservative :

At the conclusion of Major Spessard's remarks Mr. W. W. Berkley advanced to the stand, and in a brief but stirring talk withdrew his candidacy in favor of Colonel Edmundson. Before taking his seat, he said he could not refrain from condemning some of the utterances of Major Spessard, which, was a decided bit, and elicited loud apspessard to state that he disclaimed entertaining any communistic sentiments or feelings. Mr. Berkley gave the Major several other pretty bard knocks; all of which were heartily cheered. We would judge from the demonstrations made that the sentiment of the audience was largely opposed to Mr. Spessard and the sentiments he uttered.

Dr. Moffett--

-We learn from the Staunton Valley Virginian, is a candidate for the Legislature from Rockingham county on the side of the vindictive agitators. We confess that we had at one time the hope that he would join the party of the Commonwealth which favors the debt settlement. We did think that he would have the wisdom and indemaintenance of the debt settlement of last winter. We were justified in hoping for this; because his conversation lest winter was almost tantamount to a pledge that he would oppose the repeal of the bill. While we did so hope we never felt that he could be trusted implicitly. We were pained to be compelied to put so little trust in him. matter upon whom the authorship may rest. Therefore, while we have been disap- The statement is an absolute fabricationpointed, we can say most sincerely that of disappointment has not been great.

too strong to be shaken off. We know him well. He has much facility of discourse, and is quite fertile in expedients and manœuvring. With a little more backbone he would be a more useful man, and, we known so elever a man, mentally speaking, who was so much distrusted as Dr. Mor-FETT. On the question as to the public debt he has been so uncertain that his most tality which almost always falls to the lot of such undecided men as himself. He has "come out on the wrong side." We fear that is ever to be his fate. He office of Messrs. Barton & Boyd, near the is a popular man, and Rockingham stand, with a number of gentlemen, incluis to be pitied in the oft-repeated danger she has of sending a representative in the Doctor, who is so little to be trusted. The doubt that has so long continued about his which the courts have held to be fixities? opinions has caused his friends to drift from was a question brunted in conversation; and side to side in stating his views until they were true weather-cocks of the shifting lated, that General Mahone had stated to winds of his mind. His extreme indecision is such that he has been suspected time and Winchester, that they proposed to change again of absenting himself from the halls of the Court of Appeals, using the language legislation to avoid a vote. He remained away a long time one winter, it was suspected, to avoid a vote, and made his appearance soon after the question had been Wytheville and at Liberty, but it was a scsettled. We rather suspect public opinion flows matter, and I could not rely upon curdid the Doctor injustice, for he was absent under the plea of ill-health, and we would not by any means say that it was affected. But he has no doubt himself discovered that his peculiarities naturally gave rise to sus-

picions of his motives frequently. The feeling towards Dr. MOFFETT is unquestionably kind, with all the doubts that attend upon him. He has been in the habit of holding with the hare and running with the hounds. He has coquetted with the Agitators and ripped with the Repudiators, and in the midst of his strange capers has been employing his most artful methods to induce the Legislature to adopt his "Moffett punch," or register. So he went for "revenue" while covertly help- I did make in effect the public utterances ing those who desired to defeat reve- ascribed to me; and I now youch as my aucovertly pushing his "Moffett register," by which he hoped to make a few, thousands of dollars-i. e., with the Mor- of Retersburg, who heard the statement re- of a contract. How, then, can the State re-PETT patent. And such was the kindness lated to me in Winchester. towards the Doctor that the Legislature adopted his patent notwithstanding what we think to be a better patent was brought that I was careful to avoid doing injustice into competition with his, and would have to any one by declining to make the state. but as the syndicate has complied with its prevailed but for the personal efforts of the ments contained in my speech until their silver-tongued representative of Rockingham county. That same competing register test between the two is still going on!

Dr. Morgert has certainly confused his friends very much, and occasioned no little trouble. We should be much concerned therefor, down about the matter but that we have had a . The propriety of my own course I regreat deal of experience, and know that men like the Doctor have their day, and judgment of all just and honorable men. that they wind up without influence, and are therefore not capable of doing a great

That sterling and sound public servant A. A. PHLEGAR will have an easy victory

rt of the to his giorious old Commonwealth. He had been some question raised by a Manone or any public controversy about the matter if a feeling of personal kindiess towards gan as to the correctness of our raport of the can possibly keep out of it.

I deem it due to you to make this statement. When the discussion closed it was evident that the debt-bill men had won the fight. It was no Waterloo, however-no disastrous defeat-but the backbone of Mozartism in Rockingham had been violently shocked, if not broken, and the delusion that the people of his native county would follow Paul to any extreme melted away. A bold, aggressive fight will align old Rockingham, as she has ever been, on the roll of true readjustment, though we never would

> =Pogs, who Major Daniel Proves that General Mahone has Threatened to Reorgamize the Court of Appeals. Sent to the Dispatch by Major Daniel for publica

LYNCHBURG, September 18, 1879. My Dear Sir,-My absence from home and the engagements of the canvass have prevented earlier attention to the letter of General Manone, addressed to Colonel T. T. Fauntteroy, under date September 5th, and published in the Whig of the 10th instant. L. General Mahone says to Colonel Faun-"You represent Major John W. Daniel as stating in his speech at Winchester now and what he said to General Mantes, &c., and I infer from your statement that Major Daniel omitted to state that General Mahone answered the question referred

This language is used in reference to my statement at Winchester as to what transpired at Bland Courthouse, when I asked Captain Blair; Mr. Massey, and General Mahone, successively, how they proposed to get rid of the tax-receivable coupons, which the courts had held to constitute irrepealable contracts. The inference drawn by General Mahone from his correspondent's letter, that I omitted to state his answer, is not according to the fact. I did state that answer as I then remembered it. and us I still remember it. It was not so full, if I mistake not, as he now gives it; and my memory is that at Giles Courthouse to his mind, tended to communism. This be first broached the idea of adopting the principle of the Allen amendment to the plause from the audience. It is due to Mr. | McCulloch bill to get around the coupons, and that I thereupon commented on the discrepancy between himself and Mr. Massey, who had repeatedly, in my presence, denounced that amendment as ruinous.

My impression is that at Bland I offered General Mabone and each of his colleagues ten minutes; or some other sufficient time, to state their plan. Be this as it may, I have always, without suppression or enlargement, related the facts as I recalled them, and I am glad now to have an indication of the plan proposed in print, which will prevent those differences of memory in future, which can scarcely be avoided when only verbal statement is relied on.

II. General Manone says to Colonel Fauntlerov : " You further say that Major Daniel stated that he had been told by a prominent gentleman in Winchester that he had asked General Mahone, when here on the pendence to imitate the patriotic example 4th ulumo, what his plan was of settling of the Rockingham Register, and go for the the debt, and that General Mahone replied, looking around, 'Well, I don't know that I ought to tell him; but tit is to displace two members of the Court of Appeals and put Readjusters in their place.' will decide for us?"

It does not appear that Major Daniel gave the name of his informant, and 1 do not know who is the person responsible for this extraordinary statement, nor does it alse in fact, in letter, and in spirit-absolutely and wilfully false.

III. In reply I have to say that at Win-It is plain now that MAHONE had him by chester I stated in effect as follows: "That the umbilious, and his hold upon him was I had been told by gentlemen there that on the occasion of his visit to their city General Mahone bad been asked by a well-known citizen how he proposed to get rid of the tax-receivable coupons, and that he had replied, as they told me, according to that citizen's relation, 'Well, I don't know that are sure, a happier one. We have never I ought to tell him; but \* \* \* I'll do it anyway. It is to displace two judges of the Court of Appeals, and put others in their stead who will decide with the Readjusters,' "or some such phrase conveying similar ideas. I also stated that I was ready to for, \$938,140.47; deducted from the inintimate friends never knew where to put give my authority for the statement-a fact him, and at last be has illustrated that fa- which Colonel Fauntleroy omitted to re- \$515,160.98. late-and I will now give it with circumstantial minuteness:

Just before the speaking commenced at Winchester, on September 1st, I was in the ding Messrs. Dandridge, Conrad, Barton, Boyd, Dr. Williams, Major Hunter, String fellow, and others. "How do the Readjusters propose to get rid of the coupons fact, which was said to be notoriously circu-Mr. Henry Evans, a reputable citizen of heretofore quoted. Some one suggested that I should allude to this in my speech.

replied that I had understood Mr. Massey to intimate a similar idea in his speeches at rent rumor for any such statement. One of the gentlemen rejoined that Mr. Evans had that very morning related the Mr. Evans was a reputable man, whose truthfulness might be relied upon. I re-

plied, "That may be; but unless such a statement as this comes directly, circumstantially, and from men who are responsible for its correctness, I need not feel justified in repeating it." The genfleman then said he would see Mr. Evans again. As Major Stringfellow, of Petersburg, and myself were together going on the stand, a little later in the day, the gentleman re- of the McCulloch bill. He then showed turned, and in his presence and that of that the bill provided that if the syndicate others, said that he had just seen Mr. Evans again, who had reaffirmed his declarations in the premises, and that I was authorized to make use of them. Thereupon thority for doing so the names of Messrs. R. Mesiner, and Major R. W. Hunter. I the United States declares that no State Edmund P. Dandridge, Holmes Conrad, J. also refer to Major Charles S. Stringfellow.

IV. In conclusion, I will add that the letter, a copy of which I enclose, was sent the bill before the 1st of May, and they have me without solicitation on my part, and already presented for funding more than the correctness was vouched for in the most direct and responsible manner. General Mahone raises no question of veracity withhas obtained some advantages of the Doctor me, nor could be or any one do so. Had in some of the southern States, and the con- he demanded my authority I should at once have given it. And now, affording it to him and to the public, no one can be in doubt as to where the authorship of the statement rests, or as to who is responsible

> spectfully submit without comment to the Very respectfully, time sto savold of John W. Daniel.

WINCHESTER, VA., September 12, 1879. Major John W. Daniel: My Dear Sir,-I see by the public prints that General Mahone utterly denies the party. In Osborn vs. The Bank, 9 Wheat,

The Valley Virginian gives what seems He says that he will make affidavit of the refuse, How, then, is the law to be respeaking in absolute accuracy of his recollection, and that General Mahone's published denial is

EDM D P. DANDRIDGE.

The State Debt.

We concur in the above statement HOLMES CONRAD, R. W. HUNTER,

HANOVER COUNTY, VA.

September 16, 1879. To the Editor of the Alexandria Gazette : Dear Sir,-Finding such discrepancy in the estimates of the public debt as made by various writers and speakers, and desiring to be relieved of all uncertainty and doubt on the subject, I addressed the subjoined interrogations to our accomplished Auditor, Colonel William F. Taylor, with a request that he would answer them. They were not designed for publication, but the reply is so succinct and lucid, and presents the whole question oin such a simple and comprehensive form; that I cannot withhold it from the public. I therefore submit the paper to you for publication in the Gazette. Very truly yours, at L. B. ANDERSON.

RICHMOND, VA., September 15, 1879. Dr. L. B. Anderson:

My Dear Sir, -I send, with this, the state nent you request. Hastily, and very truly WILLIAM F. TAYLOR, Auditor.

1. What was the amount of the bonded debt of Virginia at the time of the adoption of the funding bill? Answer: \$45,718,-112 23.

2. What amount was apportioned to Virginia? Answer: \$30,478,741.49. Reduced at this time by operations of the sinking fund to \$29,294,658.06. 3. What amount was apportioned to West Virginia? Answer; \$15,289,370.74. Total,

845.718,112.23. 4. How much was funded in coupon bonds? Answer: In coupon bonds, taxreceivable, \$20,224,515.80. 5. How much was funded in peeler bonds? Answer: \$3,422,679.69. Remaining unfunded, treated as funded, amount-

ing to \$5.647,462.57. Total, \$29,294.658.06. 6. How much of the aggregate was interest? Answer: \$8,637,243.93. -7. What was the amount of interest due on peelers and other bonds when the Mc-Culloch bill was adopted? Answer: \$1,-

953.382.46. 8. What will be the amount of interest remitted under that bill? Answer: \$1,976,-

9. What will be the amount of the whole debt readjusted under the McCulloch bill? Answer: \$31,271,349.29. 10. What was the amount of interest paid

in coupons annually? Answer: For the year 1878 the amount was \$1,215,678. 11. What will be the annual interest on the whole of this debt at three per cent.? Answer: \$938,140.47.

12. How much less will this be than the annual amount paid in coupons under the funding bill? Answer: \$277,537.53. 13. How much less than the whole interest on the bonded debt, as accruing from both classes of bonds? Answer: \$801,-

355.26. 14. What is the amount ordinarily expended for the State government, including all expenses save to public schools and in terest on bonded debt? Answer: The to tal ordinary disbursements, expenses of government estimated for the tiscal year 1878-'79, is \$778,688.37, but for the year 1879-'80, under the retreuchment laws, is estimated to be \$690,588.

15. What is the ordinary amount apportioned to public schools? Answer: \$497,-782.85.

When all ordinary expenses are paid 16. tained, and the 3 per cent, interest on the public debt provided for, what, if any, surplus will remain in the Treasury should the ncome from taxes be this year from October 1, 1879, to September 30, 1880, what it was last year, 1877-'78? Auswer: The orceipts from all sources, exclusive of temporary loans, for the year 1877-'78, was, \$2, 631.672.25; the estimated ordinary expenses of government for 1879-'80, \$690, 588; the apportionment to the public schools, estimated, \$497,782.85; the 3 per cent. interest on the public debt provided come. \$2.126,511.32, leaves a surplus of

(From the Norfolk Virginian, 19th.) Mass-Meeting at Portsmouth. LARGE OUTPOURING OF THE PEOPLE-AD-DRESSES BY MESSRS, ROYALL, SWANK, GRE-GORY, AND GODWIN-GREAT ENTHUSIASM FOR THE DEBT-PAYERS-THE REPOODLERS

There was a very large audience at the court-house green last night to listen to the speeches of Major W. F. C. Gregory and the Hon. W. L. Royall, of Richmond, and Colonel D. J. Godwin, of Portsmouth, and Mr. W. A. Swank, of Norfolk, R. L. Herbert, Esq., chairman of the

Conservative Executive Committee of the city of Portsmouth, called the meeting to order, and introduced Major Royall in a few brief and appropriate words.

Major Royall came forward in a graceful manner, and spoke in an able, explicit, and most forcible argument. He appealed in most eloquent and lefty language to the people of Virginia to sustain the vanced to her for that purpose, for the reacredit and the fair name of the Commonwealth of the Old Dominion. Major Roy- exactly the same thing as for a boy just all's arguments were for the most part upon circumstance minutely to him, and that the legal points at issue, and somewhat as and refusing to pay for them, and being

W. L. ROYALL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Royall devoted the first part of his peech to a brief history of the public debt. He then showed that \$34,000,000 of the money that we borrowed before the war were expended within the limits of the present State of Virginia, while we would owe only \$32,000,000 under the operation would signify its acceptance of the bill befere the 1st of May last, and fund \$8,000, .000 of the debt before the 1st of January next, that a contract should thereupon arise between the State and the syndicate; that the syndicate should have the right to fund the entire debt under the provisions of that bill. Now, said he, the Constitution of shall pass a law impairing the obligation peal the McCulloch bill if she were inclined to? The syndicate did accept the terms of eight millions. You may repeal the law, part of the contract, as fast as it brings forward the old bonds it will apply to the Supreme Court of the United States for a mandamus to compel the officers of our State government to issue to them the new bonds of the State, and that court will compel it to be done. I know, said he, it is said that the eleventh amendment to the Constitution forbids a citizen to sue a State, and that this will protect us. Lay not that flattering unction to your soul.

THE SUPREME COURT of the United States has decided in the cases of Osborn vs. The Bank of the United

is the September the Legislature.

Mr. Buyerankow is a young lawrer bl decided ability. He is a son of Professor Brown of the Congress and the purpose of his party to a congress and the purpose of his party to a congress and the purpose of his party to a congress and the purpose of his party to a congress and the purpose of his party to a congress and the purpose of his party to a congress and the purpose of his party to a congress and the purpose of his party to a congress and the purpose of his party to a congress and the purpose of his party to a congress and the purpose of his party to a congress where jurisdiction depends on the class where jurisdiction depends on the clas

I beard Colonel D. J. Godwin, said he, say yesterday at Princess Anne Courthouse that the clause in the Constitution forbid-

Otto; Murray vs. Charleston, 5 Otto; Keith vs. Clarke, 7 Oito. Mr. Royall then took up Parson Massey's

BON'T OWE ALL THE DEBT war lasts between the two powers. ion of its duties. During the Crimean war, when England was engaged in a death struggle with Russia, yet so solicitous was she of her credit that she sent money to St. Petersburg to pay interest upon her bonds held by Russian subjects; and the English House of Commons, upon a motion being made prior to the peace of 1815, to learn

EXEMPTS FROM THE OBLIGATION

pay interest to citizens of the other belligerent. It affords no immunity from obli gations to neutrals. Now, supposing the Parson could have his principle stretched so as to take in governments, yet he would have to show that all our bonds were held during the war by citizens of the United States, our enemies. He could not plead the principle as against persons who held bonds who were not citizens of the States that were loyal to the United States Government.

Parson Massey and the other repudiation orators, said he, raise great clamor about the exemption of the new bonds from taxation. Let this thing be looked at squarely. They claim that the bonds dinary income, balance constituting re- are not held and owned by Virginians, but by foreigners. Do they not know that the exemption does not exempt them from taxation at the hands of the governments whose citizens own them? They are taxed there. Would the Parson have them taxed there and here also? But to go deeper into the matter. The bonds of the State now outstanding bear 6 per cent. interest. The State wishes to reduce her interest to 3 per cent., which will be a saying to her of one million of dollars per annum. Her right to tax her debt, if she had any such right, would only vield her \$150,000 per annum, that being 50 cents on the \$100 of its face-value. Now, if by exempting the new bonds from taxation she reduces her interest one million of dollars per annum, has she not made an excelient bargain? She gives up \$150,000 per annum and receives in return \$1,000,000 per annum. I think she can stand that.

> Mr. Massey argues that the PRESENT STATE OF VIRGINIA

is under no obligation to pay the debt which the old State of Virginia contracted, because by some sort of liocus-pocus which Mr. Royall said he could not understand the present State was not the old State. For the State of Virginia to hold on to and use daily the works of internal improvement which her creditors' money constructed, and to plead that she was under no obligation to repay the money which those creditors had adson that she was not the same State, was under twenty-one to buy a suit of clothes, sued for the price after arriving at the age of twenty-one, to stand up in court with the clothes on his back, and plead that he was an infant when they were purchased, and that therefore he was not the man that bought them. And Mr. Royall said that he had seen it stated in print that there was a justice of the peace in Louisa county that was willing to swear that Mr. Massey was that very boy. No one, said Mr. Royall, upon the other side denies that we borrowed this money, spent it, and agreed to repay it. They say, however, that the State of Virginia may determine for herself that she is unable to do her entire duty, and that she may determine for herself how much of

to be admitted, then there is no point short

The speaker was frequently applauded. and greatly pleased the large and attentive

audience present. Mr. Swank, the Repudiationist, was introduced, and without endeavoring in the least to meet the formidable arguments of Major Royall, waded into the McCulloch bill, and endeavored to prove that its provisions were injurious to the people of the State, and was passed in the interest of States, in 9 Wheat, and Davis vs. Gray, in the syndicate who were appointed to fund 16 Wallace, that if it can operate upon the the public debt. The speaker stated, howofficers of a State government it will do so ever, that the gentlemen composing the notwithstanding that the State herself syndicate were worthy of the confidence of himself and of the people of is the party interested, and without regard to the fact that she cannot be made a Virginia, but that he did not wish so much ING the 19th instant. power to be permitted to a few men. Mr. Swank spoke about twenty-five minutes,

most amusing enecdotes, which were immensely enjoyed by the assembled people of Portsmouth, who are deeply interested in space afrendy given to this discussion preding a State to pass a law impairing the ob- vents us from doing justice here to Major ligation of a contract did not apply to the Gregory's most able and effective efforts; contract of a State. I heard him assert the which the audience received with oft re peated cheers and acclamations of delight. chased in New York at auction for cash. Al Colonel Godwin, in favor of the Repudilators, spoke last, but it was too late for us BLACK CASHMERE at 12% 16% 20. 25, 30

KING GEORGE COUNTY, VA., ? September 17, 1879. Editors Dispatch ; I hear that the Repuligtors are circulating this idea to the pretidice of the Debt-payers-viz., "That when Virginia seceded from the Union she was no longer a State, but became a Terri tory; that when she again entered the Union she went in as a new State, and consequently is not responsible for the debts of old Virginia which were contracted before CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS from On these goods we are the lowest in re-

suppose that there is anything in such a ridiculous argument. 1

DEATHS. Died, at Lester Manor, King William Va., on Friday morning, August 22.1879, of con-gestion of the brain, Miss ANN REBECCA BUT-LER, in the fifty-eighth year of her age, She lived a consistent Christian, and died beloved

apleee, regular price \$1 apiece, Lock at a goods before you buy.

MEDICATED SHIRTS and BRAWERS for a term at \$1 25c, andece, regular price \$2 20c, and the price \$2 20c, and the

and respected by many friends.

corner Main and Sixth streets) .- Rev. HENRY McDonald, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY at 11 of the series of sermons to young men.

SEVENTH-STREET CHRISTIAN CHURCH .- Preaching by Rev. J. Z. TYLER at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MAIN-STREET CHRISTIAN CHURCH (between Pine and Laurel streets) .-Preaching by Elder J. A. DEARBORN at 11 A. M.

BROAD-STREET METHODIST HURCH.-Rev. J. T. WHITLEY WIll preach SUN-DAY, September 21st, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The morning sermon will be addressed to children and young people. Revival services every night next week except Saturday, beginning promptly at

TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH corner of Broad and Twentieth streets) .- Preachng by the pastor at 11 A. M. and S P. M. At night special sermon to young men.

RIAN CHURCH-The pastor, Rev. Dr. READ. having returned to the city, will preach at 11 A. M.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES, UNDER he auspices of the Young Men's Christian Associathe auspices of the Young Man's Christian Association, will be held on SUNDAY AFTERNOON in the Tabernacle, at the head of Ninetcenth street (on the hill), services commencing at 3½ o'clock. Christian workers of all denominations, and especially these connected with the Association, are cordially inconnected with the Association, are cordially invited to be present and participate in the services.

SPERTAL MAKETERS COHEN BROTHERS

WILL BE CLOSED

CTHURSDAY AND FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER

18TH AND 19TH).

WILL OPEN

MONDAY NEXT

MANY NEW AND ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS.

REMEMBER,

COHEN BROTHERS

CLOSED TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW. AND AS USUAL SATURDAY.

> WILL REOPEN MONDAY MORNING.

Goods will do well to give us a call. The largest, best-assorted, and cheapest stock of BLANKETS ever offered. Our stock must be closed WHITE BLANKETS at \$4.75 a pair. There BLANKETS are extra sizes, and are worth the above prices by the box.

CASHMERES. We show a large stock of ALL-WOOL BLACK

DRESS GOODS. All kinds of DRESS GOODS must be sold, so our

FLANNELS. We show a large stock of PLAIN and TWILLED

of which have been marked down to the lowest

We show all qualities in UNBLEACHED, BLEACHED, and COLORED, at the lowest prices.

UMBRELLAS. We continue to sell at extrexiely low prices. As

our stock is greatly reduced we advise those in want to call early if they wish a great bargain. Everything in our line is no w being sold at greatly educed prices, so don't put off making your purchases until it is too late. LEVY BROTHERS.

BAGS AND BELTS, RIBBONS and

SPECIAL NOTICES,

D. & E. MITTELDORFER.

527 BROAD STRYET, will open on MONDAY the largest and me

NEW STOCK. FALL GOODS

ators, spoke 1981, but it was a state of the make any report of it.

The audience was enthusiastic in their applause for the Conservative party and the upholders of the honor of our State.

ALL-WOOL BLACK CASHMERE at 40.45.50, Our ALL-WOOL BLACK CASHMERE at 40.45.50, Our ALL-WOOL BLACK CASHMERE at 15c. DRESS GOODS in all the latest styles and norely the free from Sc. per varid to the free transfer and norely

iles, from Se, her yard to the finest made;
BLACK SILKS, from anction, from 60c, to \$3 to yard: Look at our BLACK SILK at \$1 worth \$1.75;

COLORED SILKS and SATINS to all stades: 250 pieces WHITE, RED, ELUE, and GRAY FLANNELS, in plain and twided: WHITE These goods are ten per cent, less than last year prices.
ANTON FLANNELS at 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12 c. for the best article; 500 pieces CALICO at 5c. per yard A full line of BLEACHED and EROWN

HEMP CARPETS at 15.16. 18, and 20

WOOL CARPETS at 22, 25, 30, 35, 4, 60, 65, 70, 75c, and \$1 for the very FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS at 30c. per yard, regula FLOOR OIL CLOTHS in 4 4, 5-4, 6-4, and 8-4 COCOA MATTINGS from ancilon: APESTRY and VELVET MATS and Rise men-a complete ascortment: LADIES VESTS -100 dozen to be sold a

90c., and \$1 apiece; HOSIERY, NOTIONS, CASSIMERES for men's and boys' wear; TRIMMINGS.
FRINGES. WOOL and SILK GLOVES. &c., &c. CLOAKS and SHAWLS, the largest stock ways. exhibited: CLOAKS from \$2 to \$35.

D. & F. MITTELDORFER. se 20-S.M&W

SUPERB DISPLAY OF FALL FASHIONS! MAGNIFICENT ARRAY OF DRESS PAREL

SYCLE BROTHERS. 311 BROAD STREET We have now open an elegant line of IMPORTED

Importation: magnificent quality-all wood-for 50c.; Our \$1 CACHEMIRE reduce t to 75c.; A full line of MOHAIRS and BLACK ALP

Our 50c. ALPACA reduced to quality at 25c. Don't fall to look at our 8-El Troy GLOVES at 25c. ; Our SILK DEPARTMENT 14 com

Handsome BLACK SILK at \$1; extra \$1.25 fvery fine, \$1.50. SILK VELVETS in all were ever sold in Ble our customers from 15 these goods are of our In DRESS GOODS we have every variety

Don't fail to look at our CARPLES ladies, gentlemen, and children, in the eng-will save from 15 to 20 per cont by a these goods from SVCLE BEOTHERS. Don't fall to look at our KID CLOVES; HANDKERCHIEFS from Sectors The largest stock of MERINO UNDERWEAD

dozen LINEN HANDRESCHIEFS—the est ever shown in any morse this sine York. Don't fall to look at our IEISH LINENS. to astonish everybody. Don't fall to look at our HOSIERY DEPART FLANNELS from 12% yard. These goods were purchased to for recent rise, which enables us to sell them

cheaper.

Don't fail to look at the largest asserta

WHITE and COLORED QUILTS over cheap TOWELS: TINGS. OIL-CLOTHS Another lot of those cheap TOWFLS: CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS-a full assorbment; Don't fail to look at our BALMORAL SKULT

KET FALL SEASON, 1870.

THALFIMER BROTHERS. 601 BROAD, CORNER SINIH STREET.

Our large increasing trade enables u larger quantities, and we will be able to sel barg sins than ever.

SOVELTIES and NEWEST STYLES OF 6

fust as soon as they are put in market.

tremendous stock of WHITE, RED, and COLORED FLANNEL ust purchased at AUCTION. These goods are worth every one's at there has never been anything in this city if

BLACK CASHMERES! BLACK CASHMED est quality and the greatest baryain the to Richmond have ever bought. All in want of it.

LADIES', CHILDREN'S, and MEN'S I'S WEAR by the cargo. We can show the farge best assortment of these goods in the cay.

CASSIMERES. CLOTHS. TABLE I. SHAWLS, NAPKINS, BLANKETS. KID GLOVES, RIBBONS, CORSETS, and a sand other articles, all to be sold at rev-TRY OUR 50C. UNLAUNDRIED SHIEL-I LINEN BOSOM AND CUFFS. Our new fall-style DOMESTIC PAPER FA IONS are row to. A full assortment alway

A heautiful stock in all the newest sty

se 6-W.S.&M 601 Bread, corner Sixta for

hand. Catalogues free at

TIT JOHN C. SHAFER, MERCHANT TARGET. NO. 1004 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, V has just received a fine assoringed FALL AND WINTER GOODS inported especially for him, which here: in a workmanlike memor fathe

VERY LATEST STYLES

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIME SHIRTS, COLLARS, AND CUFFS of fine grades made to order at also se 13-3m FIT GUARANTEED.

FALL STYLES MILLINE NOW READY. - MRS. F. HUTZLE street, Richmond, Va., has just offer first northern trip, with a new Milan, Coburg, and Fa new styles at low prices. Mas. F. HUTZLE

\*\*\* T. Sifetian's NEW GOODS. WHITE and RED FLANNELS at old of BLACK CASHMERES-all was

\$1.20 BLACK SILK, 7504 BLACK SILK, \$1; BLACK SILK, \$1.25; BLACK SILK, \$1.35; BLACK SILK, \$1.50; BLACK SHLK at all price COLORED SILK at all prices.

Just received a large and bandsome stock of PLAIN and EMBROIDERED BURBONS, TORCHON LACES, BRETONNE LACES. large stock of all kinds of LACES; BLACK and COLOREO SATINS;

BLACK SILK VELVETS. All the above-named goods were bought before heavy rise, and will be sold at old prices. Don't forget that we are headquarters for HOSIERY, MERINO, and ALL-WOOL UNDERWEAR.

same thing in a discussion I had with him weeks back at Surry Courthouse. three weeks hack at Surry Court had told him then that the Supreme Court had many times decided to the contrary, and that be may never impose upon one with this claim again, I now. will mention some amongst the many cases in which the Supreme Court has rejected that proposition. Mr. Royall then referred to the cases of New Jersey us. Wilson, 7 Granch; Piqua Bank vs. Knoop, 16 How., 369; Ohio Life and Trust Company vs. Debolt, 16 How., 416; Dodge vs. Woolsey, 18 How., 384; Mechanics and Traders Bank vs. Thomas, 18 How., 384 Ib. vs. Debolt, 18 How., 380; McGbee vs. Mathis, 4 Wall., 143; Home of the Friendless vs. Rouse, 8 Wall., 430; Woodruff vs. Trapnall, 10 How.; Furman vs. Nicole, 8 Wall.: Wilmington Railroad Company vs. | the war." Reid. 13 Wall.: New Jersey vs. Yard, 4

proposition that we that the McCulloch bill recognizes (\$32,000. 000), because when the settlement of 1871 was made the interest which accrued during the war was included, which, the Parson says, we were under no obligation, moral or legal, to pay. Whether we owe the war interest or not, yet \$34,000.000 of the money ve borrowed was spent within our State as it exists to-day. We therefore certainly got the benefit of more money than we now owe, and it is hard to see upon what ground we can complain of the amount that the McCulloch bill recognizes. But let the Parson's proposition be examined. It is andoubtedly a conceded proposition of inernational law that the citizens of one belligerent will not be compelled to pay nterest upon debts due to the citizens of he other belligerent during the time that reason upon which the rule is founded is uat a state of war forbids all intercourse between citizens of two powers at war with each other, and equify forbids that the citizen who is prevented from paying bis inerest by agencies over which he has no control should be made the sufferer by it. But the principle extends no further than to exempt the citizen of one of the belligerents from liability to citizens of the other belligerent. It does not exempt the government itself from liability on its contracts. The citizen is compelled to obey the command of his government, and engage in the war whether he will or not; not so, however, of the government. It has its choice whether it will embark in the war or not. And if it chooses to go into it, it will not be heard afterwards to plead its own act in mitiga-

what part of the debt of Great Britain was held by French subjects, voted the motion down, and paid her interest upon all alike. But, further, the rule only.

her duty she is obliged to perform. Was there ever before known a case in which a party in interest was held entitled to sit in judgment in his own cause? If the State claims to be unable to perform her entire duty, let her call in impartial third parties to determine what part of her duty she should perform. The judgment of such an arbiter would be acquiesced in by all the world, and would give a footing upon which the State could stand. But if General Mahone's proposition, that the State may determine for herself what part of her duty she may rightfully perform, is

of repudiation at which she is bound to

[We are surprised that any one should

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH

A. M. and 8 P. M. At night will deliver the second

8 o'clock. Everybody invited.

GRACE-STREET PRESBYTE-

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

[se 18]

BLANKETS. out. BLANKETS from \$1.25 to \$15 a pair. We offer the celebrated 11-4 CALIFORNIA BLAN-KETS at \$5.75 a pair, and the standard 11-4

FRENCH CASHMERES at the lowest prices yet offered, as we have too many on hand, so must force the sale, as our store is for rent, possession given on the 1st of October.

COLORED and WHITE FLANNELS, the prices

CANTON FLANNELS.

Our store will be CLOSED on THURSDAY the 18th instant, and REOPENED FRIDAY MORN-

Equilibri 403

COURTNEY & POWELL.

429 Broad street

THALHIMER BROTHERS